

PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

HERE LET THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN; UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBOUGHT BY GAIN.

VOLUME 2—NEW SERIES.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

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THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
T. & P. McDONALD.

PLATT McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1861.

A NUT FOR THE NEW ALBANY LEDGER TO CRACK.

Since the New Albany Ledger, and one or two other professed Democratic papers, and the Marshall County Republican, have formed a mutual admiration society, it might be well enough for the Ledger, which professes to be more Democratic than ever before, to read and treasure up the following extract from the Republican of the 14th inst. The Ledger has been giving aid comfort to the enemies of the party, by denouncing the State Central Committee, for calling a State Convention at the usual time of holding it, and misrepresenting the motives of every Democrat within its knowledge who expressed an opinion favorable to the action of the Committee; and while doing this has been complimented and quoted by the Republican press, as a valuable accession to their ranks. The Ledger will doubtless feel comfortable under the castigation of its new masters; but it must bear with patience the severe inflictions incident to its new associations, as the abolitionists will doubtless think that it will be necessary to crack a great many such nuts as the one which one of its conditors throws it in the extract below from the Republican, to bring it to a moderate state of purification, after a life-long connection with that "rotten party," that "effete organization," which "stinks in the nostrils," which is "the synonym of hypocrisy, infamy and treason," and which is "designated by such an infamous name: a Democrat has become."

We have emphasized some portions of the extract which we desire the Ledger man to swallow without a grimace:

"We agree with the Ledger that there is great danger that the Democratic party will be made the instrument of inflicting greater evils than ever before upon the country. It has been the means, while professing to be in favor of a gold and silver currency, of flooding the land with worthless shin-plasters. It was made the instrument of breaking down the Missouri compromise, and causing all the agitation that ensued on the slavery question. It was the medium by which the rebellion was promoted and encouraged, and what more fitting act to crown its career of infamy, outrage, hypocrisy and injustice than for it to become the apologist of treason? The better way is for every patriot to abandon the old rotten party, and annihilate the effete organization root and branch. It has committed so many outrages and crimes that it stinks in the nostrils of every honest man not blinded by party prejudice. Its very name has become the synonym of hypocrisy, infamy and treason. Then why should not every patriot abandon it? Patriots cannot unite in an organization designated by such an infamous name as Democrat has become. The very thought sickens our soul."

To the Public.

It is found that doubts exist in the minds of many, whether the contributions that have been solicited, and are now gathering, for the troops in the field will reach their destination safely and seasonably. In order to dispel that doubt, the undersigned gives notice that whenever a sufficient quantity of goods has accumulated at his Department, they will be sent to the regiment needing them in charge of a trusty messenger, who will attend in person to their distribution among the troops.

This arrangement, it is believed, is worthy the attention of the donors, and forms an inducement to them to send their gifts to this Department for distribution, as the surest way of effecting that object. Small parcels sent singly into distant States, are liable to be overlooked or lost altogether. It is a significant fact that no army goods shipped by this Department have yet failed to reach their destination duly and safely. Equal, and if possible greater care will be taken to insure a safe transit of the liberal gifts of the soldiers' friends.

The undersigned begs all concerned to bear in mind the "Directions" relative to packing and marking goods, published a few days since.

The courtesy of the press throughout the State is again requested in behalf of the present notice.

J. H. VAJEN, Q. M. G.
Indianapolis, Oct. 21, 1861.

A quaker pear tree is said to be owned by C. C. Gove, of Nashua, N. H., it having bloomed and borne three times last year, and twice the present. Can any one blame the fertility or industry of this vegetable purveyor of pears?

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The Congressional Investigating Committee.

The public are aware that at the last session of Congress an investigating committee was created, whose duties are prescribed in the resolutions which we publish below. This committee is composed of the following members: Hon. Charles Van Wyck, of New York; Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; Hon. Wm. S. Holman, of Indiana; Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of New York; Hon. Henry L. Lawes, of Massachusetts; Hon. Wm. G. Steele, of New Jersey; Hon. J. S. Jackson, of Kentucky; Hon. Edward M. Ball, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, accompanied the committee, and T. T. Andrews Esq., Stenographer, as chief clerk.

A part of the committee—Messrs. Washburne, Holman, and Steele, with the Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk—repaired to St. Louis to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Department of the West. They have been in session in that city since the 15th of October—fourteen days—working twelve hours each day, and examining one hundred and twenty-three witnesses. The manuscript of evidence, on legal cap, numbers 2,480 pages.

In giving an abstract of the testimony which is so voluminous, we propose only to give a part bearing on the different heads of fraud, as summed up in the committee's report. The entire testimony has been sent to Washington to be laid before Congress at its next session. The synopsis we publish is a faithful abstract of the evidence before the committee, although many of the minor details have been omitted.

The first act of fraud was the presentation to Mrs. Brigadier General McKinstry, on the 20th of September, of a complete set of silver service, of the Jenny Lind pattern, which service cost \$3,000 and upward, and being the finest ever made in the West, took the premium at the State Agricultural Fair held in St. Louis. This service was presented by parties exclusively interested in Government contracts, among whom were Major Selover, Leonidas Haskell, John M. Crum, E. L. Beard, of California, and others. Gen. McKinstry was Quartermaster General of the Western Department by appointment of Major Gen. J. C. Fremont, and as such Quartermaster General, controlled the horse and mule contracts, building of barracks, and all supplies and purchases appertaining to that Department. The committee in their report say, "The frauds in contracts in the Quartermaster's Department are numerous, and have been clearly proven and extend through all branches of his control and supervision."

In relation to the purchase of horses—the second act of fraud—the testimony is extensive as to the various species of imposition practiced, the "old English jockey trick," as they are called, being in this case of the lesser magnitude. A party contracts to furnish 1,000 head of horses, at \$119.50 per head, to the Government through the Quartermaster. The contractor's agent, who is approved by the Quartermaster has charge of the field where the contractor's horses are to be passed upon. A countryman, having horses to sell to the Government, pays \$10 entrance-fee to the field, where his horses are examined, and upon the payment of another fee of \$10, they are recommended to the contractor, who purchases the same at the very lowest figures which throughout the entire evidence, never exceeded, \$85 and \$90 per head. The contractor takes his purchases to the Inspector, who is also reimbursed by a fee, which amount is computed according to the quality of the animal. The contractor, on obtaining a certificate from the Inspector, demands the money of the Quartermaster, who pays the same, when the bonus for said payment is guaranteed. The evidence discloses several schemes and many other ways in which horses and mules are obtained.

The testimony also shows that the horses, in a majority of instances, are of the most inferior kind, and have broken down or fell dead on the road. Around the depots where horses were kept thus purchased, numbers of dead carcasses have been found. Omnibus and stage horses have been trotted out, "full of bran and pepper," by contractors, who received \$115@140 for each horse they furnished. One of the recent reports of Boards of Survey will suffice in giving the character of horses the Government furnished to regiments upon the requisition of their commanding officer. Other similar reports the committee have on file:—

CAMP SULLIVAN, WARSAW, Oct. 21, '61.

TO COL. WM. BISHOP: The undersigned having been summoned, as a board of survey, to examine and inspect the condition of the horses forwarded to this regiment from St. Louis and report the result to your headquarters, would respectfully

report that we have examined said horses and find seventy-six [76] fit for service, five [5] dead, and three hundred and thirty [330] undersized, under and over aged, stunted, ringboned, blind, spavined, and incurably unfit for any public service, said horses being a part of the Missouri contract.

Very respectfully,
(Signed)
DAVID McKEE, Major,
GEO. ROCKWELL, Captain,
JOHN SCHEE, Lieutenant.

The committee also have in evidence that United States District Attorney Jones was associated with Messrs. Thompson and Bowen in the purchase of horses and mules, their contract being at \$119.50 each horse. Bowen sold out to Thompson and Jones for \$5,000, payable in bankable funds. Thompson went to McKinstry for payment on horses Messrs. Thompson and Jones had furnished, and was told that "another party was interested in this horse business, and unless the \$5,000 in gold was deducted by Messrs. Thompson and Jones, none of the money could be paid." The \$5,000 was kept by McKinstry, and the remainder paid over to Thompson and Jones.

Under this head of fraud, the committee have testimony of over half a million of dollars sunk in pay contracts. The Quartermaster paid \$17.50 per ton for hay in bales which on examination is found to be prairie grass, and hay of a very poor quality. The cost of transportation between St. Louis and Sedalia, is about \$8 per ton, or \$35 per ton delivered at Sedalia. The committee have accumulated evidence that fresh hay from the stack, and in abundance along the entire route to Warsaw, can be obtained at \$6@8 per ton.

In Government wagons, the evidence shows that large numbers are here without any owners until after they have been pressed into the service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of these wagons are unfit for service. The axles, reach, bolsters, spokes, hubs, &c., are found to have been cracked, and the cracks filled with putty, and painted over where the fraud was patent. Several of the wagons were condemned. The committee will report that a number of the wagons thus received by the Quartermaster and his agent have broken down before the army had proceeded far, and that all the wagons will be useless after a few weeks service.

The third act of fraud is in the building of fortifications at St. Louis. On the 15th of August, Colonel Hassendeubel, by order of Gen. Fremont, engineered and surveyed the points within the limits of St. Louis for the erection of eleven [11] forts. Under Major H's superintendence five [5] were built directly for the Government, without any intervening contractor. The wages of the laborers were 60 cents each per day, and the cost of each fortification not to exceed \$10,000. On the 25th of September, when General Fremont knew that the forts, completed, cost \$10,000 each, Quartermaster General McKinstry, per order of Gen. Fremont made a contract with E. L. Beard, of California, to build 6 additional forts for the Government, similar in all respects to the 5 constructed by Col. Hassendeubel, agreeing to pay 45 cts. per cubic yard for all excavations 55 cts. per cubic yard for the same dirt excavated upon the bank of the fort and forming the embankment; for all puddled earth 90 cents per cubic yard; paving walks with brick or stone, floors of blockhouses, &c., \$1 per cubic yard; for cisterns, 25 cents per cubic gallon of 231 inches, arched with brick, crown and cement; lumber and timber to be measured in the building, \$100 per 1,000 feet; for facines and breastworks required on the work, \$1 per cubic foot, and for roofing all the buildings with three ply roofs \$4.50 per square of 100 superficial feet. The total cost of the six fortifications figures upward of \$300,000, upon which Mr. Beard has received \$170,000.

An additional payment of an order for \$60,000 from Gen. Fremont was stopped by the Secretary of War when in St. Louis. The evidence sets forth that notwithstanding Beard has received already three times the original cost of the works, the laborers are clamorous at the Government officers for their pay. The items of the cost of forts, as proven by other forts built, and the evidence of master mechanics, put the figures, viz, 10 cts. per cubic yard for excavations and embankments; puddled earth 35 cts.; paving, &c., 40; cisterns, &c.; 30; lumber and timber \$40@50 per 1,000 feet; facines and breastworks \$25@40; roofing \$1@2.50, and total cost of six fortifications not over \$60,000. The contract for fortifications was drawn up per order of Gen. Fremont. The contract is regarded by the committee as irregular and informal, except that it provides that "no member of Congress shall be interested in the said contract." The contract is in part irregular, for the reason that according to the regulations of the department, the Quartermaster only can make contracts of this kind.

The fourth act of fraud is the house rent, first in the palatial mansion of Mrs. Colonel Brant, cousin of Mrs. Jessie Fremont, rented to Gen. Fremont for headquarters of Major-General, his private Secretary and Chief of Staff, at the rate of \$6,000 per annum. Other palatial mansions in the neighborhood are rented at similar rates, and occupied for offices of members of the staff.

Large and expensive barracks have been built in the immediate vicinity, as quarters for accommodation of the Fremont Body Guard, numbering 600 men. The barracks will accommodate 2,500 men. The cost of these barracks and Benton Barracks, capacious enough to accommodate 40,000 men, will be about \$150,000 double the amount necessary to erect precisely similar buildings. In the roofing of these buildings, which is upward of 5,000 squares of 100 superficial feet, the committee have discovered much fraud. The contract provides that the roof shall be three ply, and put on with felt and soaked in hot tar, and in a substantial, and durable manner. The Committee have evidence that the superintendent and architect, A. B. Ogden, received a draft of \$700 on General McKinstry from Clapp & Co. provided he (Ogden) would obtain the contract for them at their bid, which was \$3.50 per square of 100 superficial feet. A Mr. King, under oath, testifies that he gave Ogden a draft on McKinstry for \$1,500 for his services in getting him the contract for \$3.25 per square. To each of these Ogden promised the contract. The work was awarded to Almen Thompson at \$3.50 but whether any bonus was given does not appear. The Committee find that Thompson sold the contract for advance of \$3,000, and that the party doing the work only put on one-ply roof, and that with felt dipped in cold tar. In a few places there were only two plys. The facts were obtained by cutting into the roof at various points. It is also in testimony that there were responsible bids at \$2 for this same work.

Another fraud was in the contracting with E. W. Fox for the manufacture of picket pins at 45 cents each, when Thomas Hood, a blacksmith with good security, bid for the same at 25 cents per pin—the number to be made, 50,000 pins. Also to Fox and others, camp kettles at 35 cts. when there were bids at 20 cents, nails, axes, spikes, &c., at similar rates. Saddles that were rejected by the Quartermaster were purchased by Fox at low figures and sold to McKinstry at increased rates.

The building of sundry tug boats and chartering of several steamers at double their cost and value, particularly the chartering of sundry boats belonging to the Keokuk Packet Company, have been gone into at length, and much imposition found to exist. The tug boats are being built at a cost of \$8,500 each, when they ought to be built at \$4,500 each.

Other frauds in purchase of oats, clothing, blankets, tents, &c., the issuing of transportation tickets and paying of employees in uncurrent funds—such as the Union Bank and Bank of St. Louis, 35 cents discount—instead of Government funds, &c., &c., are fully in evidence before the Committee, but all on a par with those given above. No frauds were found in the Commissary Department, but the report of the Committee will exhibit the transactions of the other departments in an exceedingly unfavorable light. As the California Contractors are alleged by the Committee with being largely interested in many of these contracts, we give their names: Joseph Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., Leonidas Haskell, E. L. Beard, Major Selover, of the firm of Selover & Sinter, Real Estate Auctioneers and I. C. Woods, manager of the Adams Express Company.

Three of these gentlemen are living in St. Louis in fine style, and two are on Fremont's staff.

The committee could have continued their investigations further, but they believe they have sufficient evidence, and have gone to Cairo to examine a few witnesses there. They will then visit Louisville and Cincinnati, and take evidence of any frauds existing in the departments of those cities.

Naval Expeditions Past and Present.

The New York World compares our Southern Naval expedition, which numbers eighty vessels and thirty thousand soldiers, exclusive of laborers, &c., with the great fleets of former times. The Spanish Armada against England numbered one hundred and twenty-seven vessels, twenty thousand soldiers, and eleven thousand sailors. The Spanish vessels were little more than boats. So the expedition of Charles V. to Tunis numbered 500 Genoese and Spanish vessels, but carried only twenty thousand men. That

of Peter the Great upon the Caspian Sea numbered two hundred and seventy ships, but only twenty thousand men. The expedition of Gustavus Adolphus to Germany numbered fifteen or eighteen thousand men; that of Jussuf against Canada, thirty thousand; that of Kionperti against the same stronghold, fifty thousand; that of Charles XII upon Denmark fifty thousand. Hoche, in his attempted descent upon Ireland, counted twenty-five thousand men. Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt consisted of twenty-three thousand men, with thirteen ships, seventeen frigates, and fourteen hundred transports. Abercrombie's expedition to Egypt numbered twenty thousand men; Cathcart's to Copenhagen, twenty-five thousand; Wellington's to Portugal fifteen thousand men, and to Spain thirty thousand. Bonaparte's contemplated expedition, in which preparation were made for throwing a hundred and fifty thousand disciplined veterans upon England, by means of three thousand pinnaces, protected by sixty ships of the line, is not entitled to be brought into comparison, inasmuch as it was never carried out. The English expedition against Washington numbered eight thousand, and against New Orleans fifteen thousand. The French expedition against Algiers thirty thousand. The United States expedition, under General Scott, against Mexico, twelve thousand.

The Rebel Loss at Hatteras.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

HATTERAS, Oct. 28.

The loss of the enemy at the battle of Cape Hatteras, which was fought on the 5th inst., between the war-steamers Monticello, Lieut. Brain commanding, and the land forces of the Confederates, proves to be far more serious than was at first supposed. The dead bodies of the enemy's slain, which are continually washing ashore, more than confirms the first report of their loss, and which, presenting a horrible spectacle to the eye, forcibly reminds us of the terrible slaughter of the foe on that eventful day. Some of the citizens of the island, who were in the hands of the Confederates as prisoners, and who were obliged to work all night after the battle in assisting to gather up the enemy's dead and wounded, report great numbers of wounded, most of whom were in a dying condition when carried on board the Confederate fleet, which lay off in the Sound, and they think the enemy's loss has been under-estimated. These bodies which are drifting ashore are those that were in the cotton barges which contained the enemy that were attempting to land when they were blown up by our shells, sent at them by Lieut. Brain, of the Monticello, who is doubtless the most expert cannoneer in the navy. It would be surprising if their loss was not very severe, when we take into consideration their position. They were on a narrow neck of land, not more than three fourths of a mile wide, entirely barren, without an obstacle in the way, marching down in solid columns, until they arrived at the point where the remainder of their force were effecting a landing, some three or four thousand altogether, when the Monticello came up on the ocean side, and with her heavy guns opened a broadside of grape and shells one after another in rapid succession, making daylight visible at every discharge through this dense mass, who were completely hemmed in with no available means of escape. Like a terror-stricken crowd on a burning steamer, they would persist in clustering together in their insane fright, while the shells and grape were mowing them down. From 3 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight were the enemy obliged to receive this raking fire with no chance of evading it, so you can form something of an idea what their loss must have been. Private O'Haver, an escaped prisoner, estimates their loss at 1,000.

Thanksgiving Day.

To the People of Indiana:

Thursday, the 28th day of November 1861, is hereby appointed a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, and the people of the State of Indiana are earnestly requested on that day to lay aside their ordinary pursuits and assemble in their respective churches and at their family altars, and return thanks to Almighty God for the bountiful blessings he has bestowed upon them during the past year. Let them pray that our national troubles may pass away; that the Union may be restored, and Government preserved; that our armies may be victorious in the field, and our soldiers preserved from death and safely returned to their families and friends; that the people of the South may be restored to their right minds and awakened to a sense of the awful crime they have been committing, and the fearful consequences they are seeking to entail upon themselves and their posterity.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State, this 8th day of November, 1861.

OLIVER P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana,

WM. A. FEELE, Sec'y of State.

Poetical.

Waiting for the Dawn.

BY ELSINE MAY.

Day in the cold, gray East is breaking;
Fades the shadowy form of night;
Earth from midnight dreams is waking,
Kissed by morning's trembling light.
Earth has slept, but on my pillow,
Restless, tossing, slept not I;
But like a restless ocean billow,
Watched the long, dark night go by.
Heard its lengthened hours slow counted,
As they drifted slowly by;
Watched the stars that slowly mounted,
Then stole down the rounded sky.
Heard the rushing night-wind blowing,
Through the trees a wailing blast,
Till the wakeful barnfowl, crowing,
Hailed the morn's approach at last.
Will the darker night that frowning,
Falls so darkly o'er but me,
With no starry concave crowning
Its dark form, unlighted be?
Will e'er a bright aurora teeming
With the gleams of coming day,
E'er upon this life light beaming,
Shed a hopeful, cheering ray?
O, night of wo and pain and sorrow,
Fade as fades this lingering night!
Come, O gleam of brighter morn,
Tell me of approaching light!

The Empty Cradle.

In the still quiet chamber,
There's an empty cradle bed,
With a print upon the pillow
Of a baby's shin and head.
'Tis a fair and dainty cradle;
Downy, soft, the pillows white,
But within the blankets folded,
Lies no little form to-night.
Once the mother sat beside it,
When the day was growing dim,
And her pleasant voice was singing
Soft and low, a cradle hymn.
Now there's no more need of singing,
When the evening shadows creep,
For the cradle-bed is empty,
And the baby gone to sleep.
Little head that used to nestle
In the pillows white and soft;
Little hands whose restless fingers
Folded then in dreams so oft;
Lips we pressed with fondest kisses,
Eyes we gazed for purest ray,
Underneath the church-yard daisies
They have laid you all away.
Ah, the empty, useless cradle!
We will put it out of sight,
Lest our hearts should grieve too sorely
For the little one to-night.
We will think how safe forever,
In the better fold above,
The young lamb for which we sorrow
Resteth now in Jesus' love.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

Major-General Buell leaves for Kentucky to-morrow.

General Halleck will take command in Missouri next week.

Several leading merchants of Baltimore waited upon the President to-day, and solicited employment for Baltimore mechanics.

Three more schooners have run the blockade of the Potomac, and are now unloading their cargoes at the navy-yard.

General Heintzelman made a reconnaissance in force, in the direction of Acetoctik and Pohick Church, early this morning. Two rebel regiments were at Pohick yesterday.

Official advices from Europe, just received, show a strengthening of the belief in a restoration of the Union, and increased confidence in the ability of the administration to re-establish its authority. The news from England is especially gratifying.

There is still a prospect of a general exchange of prisoners, although no definite arrangements are yet made.

The administration will act with promptness in maintaining any success the expedition may have achieved. Secrecy is still observed in the departments relative to present or prospective movements of the expedition.

The Late Elections.

Pennsylvania gives 40,000 Democratic majority. Last fall 80,000 for the Republican ticket. Democratic gain 120,000.

New Jersey elects a Democratic maj. in each branch of the Legislature, and gives a large majority on the popular vote. Last fall it gave a majority of its electoral vote to President Lincoln.

In Wisconsin a part of the Democratic State ticket, and perhaps all of it, elected. The Democrats may have the House of Assembly. Lincoln's majority last fall 21,000. Democratic gain 22,000 or 23,000.

In Illinois two-thirds of the Constitutional Convention Democratic. Last fall the Republicans carried both branches of the Legislature, and gave President Lincoln 12,000 majority.

In New York and Ohio the Republicans are utterly demoralized and broken up in organization. In the first named State the

Democrats have largely increased their strength in the Legislature.

In Massachusetts the Republican vote has fallen off about 40,000 since last year, while the Democratic vote is nearly as it was then.

These results indicate that one of the most remarkable and decided political revolutions ever witnessed in the country is in progress.

To the Citizens of the 9th Congressional District.

I have been authorized to raise a Regiment to rendezvous at Goshen for the service of the United States during the war.

I appeal to you as friends of the Union and our common country to aid me in the undertaking. Most especially I call upon the young men of this district to remember how and by whom the liberties of this great nation were won and its government established; and I invoke them by the memories of the past to rally round their flag and the Flag of their Fathers in this day of her tribulation and distress. They should regard it as a glorious privilege—it is a high and solemn duty which true allegiance will do well to heed.

Fifty years ago Kentucky at Tippecanoe saved the infant Territory of Indiana from the merciless tomahawk of the savages; and the bones of her sons now repose upon that bloody field. Our State since then has grown prosperous and great, and Kentucky is now invaded by an organized army of rebels and pariahs, remorseless and cruel as their prototypes of the wilderness. She asks Indiana to come to her rescue—the debt is one of honor and must be paid. The soil you tread was won by her prowess and valor; can you do less than protect her? Let the answer be worthy of your lineage and of your country.

NORMAN EDDY.

N. B.—No compulsion of volunteers will be received from the Tenth Congressional District until notice to that effect.

N. EDDY.

Papers in this district, please copy.

Statutes of Indiana Troops.

The following are the statutes of the Indiana troops in active service outside the State; also, Regiments in course of formation in the State.

INFANTRY.

- 6th Regiment—Thomas S. Crittenden, Colonel; advance guard on the L. & Nashville R. R., Kentucky.
- 7th Regiment—Ebenzer Dumont, Colonel, Cheat Mountain, Va.
- 8th Regiment—William P. Benton, Colonel, Glasgow, Missouri.
- 9th Regiment—R. A. Milroy, Colonel, Cheat Mountain, Va.
- 10th Regiment—Mahlon D. Manson, Colonel, Bardonia, Ky.
- 11th Regiment—George F. McGinnis, Colonel, Paducah, Ky.
- 12th Regiment—Col. Linck, Hattatstown, Maryland.
- 13th Regiment—Col. Sullivan—Cheat Mountain, Virginia. Headquarters for letters for the regiment—Hattatstown, Randolph county, Virginia.
- 14th Regiment—Col. Kimball—Western Virginia.
- 15th Regiment—Col. Wagner—Western Virginia. Direct to the 14th and 15th regiments the same as to the 13th.
- 16th Regiment—Col. Hackleman—Washington, D. C.
- 17th Regiment—Col. Haeckel, Cheat Mountain, Va.
- 18th Regiment—Col. Pattison—Jefferson City, Missouri.
- 19th Regiment—Col. Meredith—Kalamazoo, Michigan, Washington City, D. C.
- 20th Regiment—Col. Brown—Fort Monroe, Vir.
- 21st Regiment—Col. McMillan—Druid Hill, Baltimore, Md.
- 22nd Regiment—Col. Davis—Jefferson City, Missouri.
- 23rd Regiment—Col. Sanderson—Paducah, Kentucky.
- 24th Regiment—Col. Hovey—Jefferson City, Missouri.
- 25th Regiment—Col. Veatch—Jefferson City, Missouri.
- 26th Regiment—Col. Wheatly—Jefferson City, Missouri.
- 27th Regiment—Col. Colgrove—Washington City.
- 28th Regiment—Cavalry, Conrad Baker—Iron-ton, Mo.
- 29th Regiment—Col. Miller—Louisville and Nashville R. R., Ky.
- 30th Regiment—Col. Eion S. Cass—Louisville, Ky.
- 31st Regiment—Col. Craft—Henderson, Ky.
- 32nd Regiment—First German Regiment—Col. Willich—Louisville & Nashville R. R., Ky.
- 33rd Regiment—Col. Coburn—"Camp Dick Robinson," Ky.
- 34th Regiment—Col. Steele—Louisville, Ky.
- 35th Regiment—Irish—Col. Walker—Indianapolis, Ind.
- 36th Regiment—Col. Grose—Indianapolis, ready for the field.
- 37th Regiment—Col. Hazard—Lawrenceburg, ready for the field.
- 38th Regiment—Col. Harrison—L. & Nash. R. R., Ky.
- 39th Regiment—Col. Scriven—Lexington & Nashville R. R., Ky.
- 40th Regiment—Col. Wilson—Lafayette, Ind.
- 41st Regiment—Cavalry—Col. Bridgland—Indianapolis.
- 42nd Regiment—Col. Jones—Green River and Henderson, Ky.
- 43rd Regiment—Col. George K. Steele—Terre Haute, Ind.
- 44th Regiment—Col. Hugh B. Reed—Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 45th Regiment—Cavalry—Col. Scott Carter—Washington, D. C.
- 46th Regiment—Col. Fitch—Logansport, Ind.
- 47th Regiment—Col. Slack—Indianapolis.
- 48th Regiment—Col. Eddy—Goshen, Ind.
- 49th Regiment—Jeffersonville—Colonel not yet appointed.
- 50th Regiment—Col. Dunham—Seymour, Ind.
- 51st Regiment—Col. Straight—Indianapolis, Ind.
- 52nd Regiment—Col. Reynolds—Rushville, Ind.
- 53rd Regiment—Indianapolis—Colonel not yet appointed.
- 54th Regiment—Col. Rev J. L. Smith—Lafayette, Ind.
- 55th Regiment—Second German—Indianapolis, Colonel to be appointed.
- 56th Regiment—Col. Railroad—Indianapolis, Colonel to be appointed.
- 57th Regiment—Richmond—Colonel to be appointed.
- 58th Regiment—Princeton—Colonel to be appointed.
- 59th Regiment—Goshen—Jesse J. Alexander Col.
- 60th Regiment—Col. Owen—Indianapolis.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

Capt. Stewart's cavalry company with 100 men.

Capt. Bracken's cavalry company with 100 ".

Reynolds, 100 ".

Capt. Rabb's Artillery Battery with 150 ".

Capt. Klaus's Artillery Battery with 150 ".

Capt. Fryberger's Artillery Battery, with 150 ".

Capt. Sturm's Artillery Battery, Henderson, 150 ".

Four companies in Ira Harris's cavalry at Washington, 400 ".